The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STEAMSHIP ARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

Full Particulars of the Wreck.

St. John, N. F., Thursday, June 30.

All of the *Argo*'s passengers have arrived here safe and well. The steam-tugs left again to-day to pick up the crew, and what was saved from the wreck.

The following are as near as can be gathered the particulars of the disaster:

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, off Cape Race, during a N.N.E., storm twelve miles from land. Who went pilot, Captain and all the officers say they called on deck at the sight of land. The course was then changed, and made S.E. by E., this should have carried her fifteen miles from Cape Race. About half-past 4 o'clock a very dense fog came up. At about 5 o'clock the Captain spoke a fishing schooner; heard the engines and reversed them; asked, "where are you fishing?" the answer was, "On the north side of Trepassey Bay, 25 miles and a-half from where you are." The Captain ordered the helm hard a-port, the engines to go on full speed, and the ship S. E. by E. by the standard compass; *this should* have taken her closer of the land. The captain and officers were on deck. The officer in charge (the Quartermaster) of the wheel gave the order "Steady," as the ship brought up to her S. E. course. At that moment breakers were seen, and the engines *were stopped*, and *reversed* full speed. Before the ship got stern way she grounded bow on the rocks, at Fresh Water Point, eight miles from Trepassey.

The boats were lowered and got ready, when the passengers embarked with but little confusion, the women and children first.

The sailors were then passed out at the stern, the mizzen fore-mast overboard, the forward bulkers blown out, and every exertion made to get her off, but without avail. The Captain now sent off a pilot with Mr. Brown to Trepassey harbor to get assistance. They arrived at 10 o'clock, and telegraphed home. The steamers *Dauntless* and *Blue Jacket* were dispatched immediately.

Mails, etc., were sent ashore, and tents made to protect the passengers; and where provisions and luggage could be got at, they were sent on shore. Boats were constantly passing from the ship to the cove, about a mile, carrying ashore what could be saved. The fishermen plundered the ship; a hundred of them came around upon hearing the signal guns; they cut away her masts, and completely skinned her. At 4 P. M. the ship filled and fell on her beam ends in six fathoms water. The baggage of many of the passengers is lost. There was 7 feet water within eight miles of the shore where she struck. At about 5 P. M. a boat returned from Trepassey with assurances that two steamers were on their way from St. John's, which comforted and encouraged the passengers.

Tuesday night was passed in tents, with a tolerable degree of comfort. On Wednesday the steamers arrived and brought off the passengers and part of the baggage. They return this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the crew, taking with them soldiers and police officers to recover what of the property stolen from the ship they can get. *Divers* also go down to get out anything that can be recovered from the wreck. The passengers are all well cared for, and provided for here. They will be lodged and cared for, and sent on as soon as arrangements can be made. The steamer Edinburgh is ready for sea, waiting the arrival of the *Glasgow* from New-York July 6, to keep her company. It is probable that arrangements will be made to send the passengers on by the Glasgow if no earlier or better arrangements can be made. Signed,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

From Washington.

REMONSTRANCE FROM MINISTER MCLANE TO THE MIRAMON GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO—THE CASE OF CAPT. VAN VLIET, &C.

Washington, Friday, July 1.

Advices from Mexico of the 11th inst. state that the American Minister had addressed a remonstrance to Miramon's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the name of President Buchanan, expressing his great indignation at the withdrawal of the exequatur from the American Consuls, and the murder of peaceful American citizens by Miramon's soldiers at Tampico. The massacre is characterized as a violation of national rights and treaty stipulations, and Miramon is warned that it will be remembered, and reparation demanded, and ultimately obtained, whatever may be the result of the remonstrance.

The *Saratoga* had returned from Vera Cruz to Tampico.

Capt. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster, has submitted to the War Department a reply to the charges recently preferred against him for alleged misconduct in connection with the purchase of mules for the Utah army, and the Secretary of War, after mature consideration of the same, has decided that the explanations and testimony render any further notice of the charges unnecessary and unnecessary.

The Postmaster-General has ordered of G. F. Nesbitt, the contractor, one million of stamped envelopes, with the new self-cutting improvement. They will be furnished to the public at five cents more a hundred than is charged for the present pattern.

The statement contained in the letter from Camp Floyd, and extensively published, charging the Secretary of War with being personally interested in the contracts with Hollibay and others for supplying forage to the troops in Utah, is wholly destitute of truth. The arrangement for this service was made in the regular course of business, after advisement with the proper officer, and by which, contrasted with the former mode, at least $100,000 are saved to the Government.

New Route to Baltimore and Washington.

Baldwin, Pa., Friday, July 1.

A meeting was held yesterday at Ephrata for the purpose of organizing the Reading and Columbia Railroad, being the last link to complete the connection between New-York, Baltimore and Washington, and the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The county of Lancaster, the cities of New-York, Reading and Columbia, and the villages along the route were largely represented. The meeting, by an unanimous vote, directed the Commissioners to open the books for subscriptions of stock.

Mr. Mowray, the Former Agent of Adams' Express, Indicted.

Morristown, Thursday, June 30.

The Grand Jury have found five bills of indictment against N. Mowry, the former agent of Adams' Express, who is charged with the embezzlement of $30,000 belonging to that company. Mowry, however, failed to appear, and his bonds are forfeited.

Fires.

St. Louis, Friday, July 1.

The extensive planing-mill of Ladd, Patrick & Co., on Main-street, was last night totally destroyed by fire, together with three adjoining houses. Several other buildings were badly damaged. Loss about $40,000, on which the insurance is $25,000.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 1.

There was a large fire at Marietta yesterday, destroying property to the amount of $30,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Georgia Politics.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, July 1.

Mr. Walker, nominated to Congress by the Democracy, to succeed the Hon. A. H. Stephens, declines to accept of the nomination.

The Europa Outward Bound.

Sackville, Friday, July 1.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 8½.

The Steamship Atlantic.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 30.

The steamship *Atlantic*, bound to Key West, put back yesterday with a broken cylinder.

Naval Affairs—Acquittal of Alleged Mutineers.

Norfolk, Friday, July 1.

The large three-masted schooner is ashore fifteen miles south of Chincoteague, and wreckers have gone to her assistance.

Thomas and five others, tried for mutiny on board the ship Flying Dragon, were acquitted to-day in the United States Court.

Non-arrival of the North American.

Portland, Friday, July 1—10:30 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship North American, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult., and about due. The weather is very dark and rain is falling in torrents.

Affairs in Boston.

THE CASE OF PLUMER—THE MEDICAL BOY ASSAULTED—NAVAL.

Boston, Friday, July 1.

The counsel for Otheus W. Plumer have gone to Portland to argue a writ of error before Judge Curtiss.

Ramsay the "Boston Boy" was assaulted by a party of rowdies near the National Theatre, this evening, and badly bruised by sling-shot wounds around the head.

Boston, Friday, July 1.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Pensacola, is at anchor in the Light House Channel. She is said to have the yellow fever on board.

THE CROTON WATER-WORKS.

Visit of Aldermen and Councilmen to Croton Dam—Condition of the Aqueduct—The New Reservoir—Improvements in Progress and in Contemplation.

About two weeks since, at the suggestion of Councilman Lefferts, a joint Committee, consisting of three members of each branch of the Common Council, was appointed to examine the Croton Water Works. It was especially directed to confer with the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to the construction of the new Reservoir, now building in the Central Park. The Committee, soon after it was appointed, visited the new Reservoir, and consulted with the Croton Board with regard to it. It had been asserted that the embankment which was to surround it, if erected in accordance with the original plan, would not be a safe one; that the constant pressure of the water against its inner sides *would gradually bear them down*; or that the Croton would open for itself through them *aqueducts not by any means contemplated when the work was contracted for.* On this point, first of all, *the members of the Committee satisfied themselves.* They found that the inner sides of the embankment in process of construction consisted of dry rock, each separate fragment of which *presented a projecting and sometimes sharp* surface with interstices, of course, between. Mr. Craven, one of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, assured them that in his opinion the embankment would be perfectly secure; that the lateral pressure of a river as wide as the Hudson was no greater than that of a much narrower stream of equal depth, and the *sides of the new reservoir would* not make the lateral pressure of the water contained *in it nearly as great as the embankments would bear*; and that the sharp corners of the rocks and interstices *between were not objectionable. He, however, was* willing, in order to make assurance doubly sure, to *act upon the suggestion of the Committee*, which was that the inner side of the embankment should be con*structed of solid mason work*, and that *between it* and the earth of the embankment there should be a *thick layer of concrete. This, on all hands*, was agreed to. It will entail an extra expenditure of $140,000; but *if in this way the falling away of the* embankment, carrying with it the necessity for a very much larger outlay hereafter, *is prevented*, the City loses nothing and gains much. Through the centre *of the new reservoir an embankment of earth 100 feet* wide, is to be carried. Councilman Lattimer proposed *in the first instance that the embank*ment should be constructed entirely of stone and be only 25 feet wide; *in this way a space inside of* the reservoir 75 feet wide and as long as the reservoir *is wide would be made available.* It was found, however, that the work of constructing the embankment had proceeded so far that it would not be advisable now to alter its dimensions, and the plan for its construction. *It is claimed for Messrs. Fairchild*, Walker & Co., who have the contract for building the new reservoir, that *the rate of their* compensation is by no means adequate to the work to be performed by them. This is one of the arguments urged by their friends on behalf of the proposal to give them the contract for building the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir, although Messrs. Jaycox & Baldwin are the lowest bidders. Moreover, it is claimed on the same side of the question, that under the plan and specifications of the original contract for the construction of the Reservoir, as it is worded Fairchild, Walker & Co. may be directed by the Croton Board to build the gate-houses and aqueduct as appurtenances of the Reservoir; the Croton Board *has directed them to do so*, and *they* have already commenced the work. The Aldermen, it will be *remembered, have awarded the contract to Jaycox &* Baldwin, and the Councilmen have awarded it to *Fairchild, Walker & Co.*, and thus, *for the present*, the matter stands. The indications are that the Aldermen will confirm the award to Fairchild, Walker & Co.

The Committee, *after inspecting the water-works* at the Central Park, turned their attention to those in Westchester county. It was resolved that the members of the Board of Aldermen should be invited to accompany them on a visit to *Croton Dam*, and that afterwards they should visit the same place, accompanied by all of the Board of Councilmen who desired to go. The first visit took place yesterday. The Hudson River Railroad Company placed a special car at the disposal of the Committee, and in it, at 7:40 A. M. Aldermen Brady, Stebbins, Lyles, Darragh, Starr, and Owens, and Councilmen Lattimer, Fabia and Lent, Mr. Craven, and one or two others, started for Croton Dam. At Sing Sing four carriages were waiting, and in these the party continued their journey. When they reached the brow of the hill in Sing Sing across which the Aqueduct passes, they alighted and spent a few minutes in examining the solid mason work, and the enormous arch of 48 feet span—larger than any arch of the High Bridge—which springs across the deep ravine that divides the hill at its summit. The people of Sing Sing have requested the Croton Board to permit them to use the grassy top of the aqueduct at this point, from which a beautiful view of the Hudson and the surrounding scenery is obtained, as a public promenade. The Croton Board does not deem it advisable to accede to the proposal, and Mr. Craven told his guests, yesterday, that possibly an application could be made to them in the same behalf—for the Corporation of the City of *New-York owns* all the ground within the Croton aqueduct inclosure, from Croton Dam to this City—and said he called attention to the matter for this reason. Some of the Aldermen said an application of this kind would be unavailing. Thence the party proceeded over hills and through vallies, teeming with verdure, on a tortuous road, every turn of which revealed a new scene of beauty, till before them a sheet of clear water fell foaming for forty feet, and beside them a neat little cottage of stone, over which waved a white flag, bearing the Arms of the City, stood with open doors, inviting them to enter. They tarried a moment inside, and then proceeded to look at the waterfall, the gate-house, the bridges, the river and the surrounding scenery.

It is a beautiful spot. A small, deep basin, on whose sides exquisite landscapes are painted in living green, and at the bottom an allegory representing the hand of Science hurling the wild waters into their stone prison-house, while between the fingers clenched over the palm, the unconfined element gushes forth, and rushes frothing and angry down the steep precipice. The river here is 187 feet wide, 70 feet *from the southern bank, and connected with it by a* bridge of delicate proportions, constructed entirely of service pipe, painted white, stands the gate-house of solid masonry, the station-house, at which the waters get their through tickets for New-York, and whence they start on their journey. The bridge, slight as it appears, five years ago withstood an immense pressure during a freshet which washed away the original stone work. It was designed by Mr. Craven, and constructed by men employed at the dam. Just below the dam, a neat wooden bridge crosses the river. From it the cascade, which falls over a stone wall *perfectly smooth*, gradually curving so as to prevent the waters from wearing it away too rapidly, and giving the water-fall a form full of grace and beauty is seen to the best advantage. Through the little gate-house every drop of water that we use in New-York passes before it enters the aqueduct. Every day thirty millions of gallons of water are thus brought to the City. It is calculated that sixty millions of gallons, used carefully, will supply a population of three millions of persons. The aqueduct, except where it crosses High Bridge, is capable of conveying sixty millions of gallons, but at High Bridge only thirty millions can be carried across. The Croton Board is now considering in what way the capacity of the aqueduct at High Bridge shall be increased so that it shall equal the other portions of it. It has not been decided in what way it shall be done, but it is said that it is perfectly feasible, and can be accomplished without injuring Geneva Law's masterpiece.

After some time spent in examining the works, and walking about the grounds, a collation was partaken of, at which speeches were made by each one of the party in turn, and then by another road they returned to Sing Sing and thence proceeded to the gate-house, 4 mile above Tarrytown. Here as at the Croton Dam, and everywhere about the grounds attached to the aqueduct, they found that the greatest neatness prevailed, and the external appearance of the aqueduct was all that was desirable. They tarried here but a short time; then proceeded to Tarrytown and took the cars for New-York, where they arrived at 6 P. M. The three Commissioners of the Croton aqueduct Department at present in office are Messrs. Craven, Van Buskirk and De Forest. Their term expires on the 16th of July. Whether they will be permitted to hold over, or be re-appointed, or who will be appointed to serve in their stead for the next five years, nobody seems to be aware. The Mayor and Aldermen have the appointing power. The Committee accompanied by the Councilmen will visit Croton Dam again probably on the 12th inst.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Remonstrances against the Enforcement of the Sunday Laws.

The Commissioners of Police met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock P. M. Present *Commissioners* Sutherland, Bowne, Stranahan, Hailey, Ulshoeffer and Mayors Tillman and Powell.

The resignation of Sergeant Van Orden, of the Sixteenth Ward, was accepted. Jason Mills, of the Nineteenth, and J. R. Lawrence, of the Twenty-first Wards, were dismissed for cause.

A delegation, consisting of five or six persons, mostly Germans, presented, through the Rev. I. L. Hatch, the following remonstrance against the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of rum-selling on the Sabbath:

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

"The undersigned, voters in the Metropolitan Police District, respectfully remonstrate against the revival and enforcement by you, of those Sunday laws which have so long been a dead letter. *We believe these laws to be unconstitutional*, and unsustained by public opinion; as also that the memorial recently addressed to you, requesting and demanding the enforcement of these laws—and especially those respecting the sale of liquors on Sunday—originated from sectarian zeal for a religious dogma, and not from a pure regard for the virtue of temperance, or the suppression of vice and crime. We desire and claim equal protection on all days of the week, from actual vice and crime, so far as lies in your utmost power; and we earnestly deprecate your attempting anything more on Sunday, *and allowing anything less on the other days of the* week. If vile poisons are sold under the name and guise of healthful beverages, it is your duty to prevent it, and if disorderly houses are opened, it is your undoubted duty to close them on each and every day of the week. *In discharging this duty*, you will receive our support and countenance, as that of all good citizens. We protest strongly against any attempt on your part to interfere, further than this, with the tastes, recreations and employments of your fellow-*citizens on Sunday or any other day.*"

The remonstrance was signed by thirteen hundred names, of whom, Mr. Hatch says, seven hundred and fifty are Germans and Jews, and five hundred and fifty are Americans. Mr. Hatch further stated to the reporters, that the liquor dealers, as a general thing, refused to sign the remonstrance, alleging that it was designed to benefit the lager-bier interest, which had done more than anything else to injure the liquor trade of this City. Mr. Charles Shaub headed the petition. He is the minister of the German Lutheran Church, of East New-York; the Rev. Dr. Maxon, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Pastor of the Eleventh-street Seventh-Day Baptist Church; the Rev. G. B. Utter, Agent of the Seventh-Day Baptist Tract Society; Mr. Korr, Editor of the German *Demokrat*, and the Rev. J. L. Hatch, formerly pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, Brooklyn, signed the paper.

The Rev. Dr. Maxon followed Mr. Hatch, on behalf of the Seventh-Day Baptists, in urging the impolicy and injustice of the proposed measures; and Mr. Korr submitted the German portion of the remonstrance, stating that the signers were all naturalized citizens, who had sworn to sustain the liberties of this country, and he believed the enforcement of the proposed laws tended to the overthrow of these liberties."

The following was presented as the argument:

To the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: The Constitution of the State of New-York, Art. 1, Section 3, provides that "*The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship*, without discrimination or preference, *shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind.*"

The Constitution of the United States contains a similar provision, made, as Judge Story has told us, "under a solemn consciousness of the dangers from ecclesiastical ambition, the bigotry of spiritual pride, and the intolerance of sects, exemplified in our domestic as well as foreign annals."

The remonstrants perceive with great regret, that you have been memorialized by an organization calling itself "The New-York Sabbath Committee," and by others who have been induced to unite with that Committee for this purpose, to strictly enforce certain "Sunday Laws," which, in defiance of these plain constitutional provisions have been, at different times, introduced among our statutes and ordinances, through the efforts of sectarian zealots; but which, being thus diametrically opposed to that religious liberty and equality for which the constitution provides, and, therefore, unsustained by public opinion, have now for years fallen into almost universal neglect and contempt.

The object of these peculiar laws for one particular day of the week, is, *as the language of the laws themselves* plainly indicates, *the enforcement of the observance of that day as a Sabbath*—a day of religious rest and worship; and not only so, but its observance in a very particular manner, according to the doctrinal *tenets of a certain distinct class of religionists. Now* we submit to your consideration, gentlemen, that the *determining whether any* one day of the week shall be observed as a Sabbath; and, if so, *what* day; and *how* it shall be observed, within the limits of those *necessary laws of order* and equality which remain continually in force—all this belongs to the *sacredest rights* and *privileges of the people*, to be determined according to the dictates of every man's judgment and conscience. If this be true, then the enforcement of any law by which a preference for "the religious quiet and security of a day observed as the Sabbath," by *one* denomination, or set of denominations, over another day, so observed by another denomination, or other denominations, is plainly and clearly contrary to the Constitutional provisions we have cited; and so is any attempt by law to establish that particular sort of observance practiced by *some* as opposed to that practiced by *others*, of those who agree in resting from ordinary labor on the same day. Therefore we remonstrate against your hearing the prayer of the memorialists, who desire now to revive, by your Executive action, those defunct Sunday laws.

We would remind you that the Sunday Ordinances of the City of New-York, which were before concurrent with the Statute law, were annulled in 1834, the ordinances being then revised. In 1845 provision was made for the appointment, by the Mayor, of "Sunday Officers" to carry into effect the State laws "for the due observance of the first day of the week," but this provision was found impracticable, and was repealed in the last revision of the ordinances.

We would also remind you that, during the past year, one State of our Union has, by the decision of its Supreme Court, declared all its Sunday laws to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. These California Sunday laws were a transcript, mostly, from our own; as was the article in their Constitution with which they were declared to conflict, *identical* with the article in our own Constitution to which your attention has been called; and we feel confident that a test case could be given in our own State, should a test case be carried up (as we hope will soon be) to the Court of Appeals. The late Hon. R. F. Rumsey, who was one of the Commissioners for the last *revisal of the Statutes of the State, declared in a public* meeting held in New-York about two years ago, that it was a question with the Commissioners, at that time, whether they should continue the Sunday law statutes as they were; they being acknowledged to be, practically, *for the most part a dead letter*; and that they finally concluded to continue them out of regard for "good old Peter Stuyvesant" and other venerable worthies who had introduced them into the Colonial Decrees and Acts of the General Assembly, from whence they were transferred to the Statute Book of the State, regardless of the fact that we had passed from a monarchical to a Republican Government, and had forsworn forever all union of Church and State. But (as Mr. Rumsey declared) they had no expectation in thus retaining these Sunday laws that they would be enforced in future, any more than they had been in the past. The wisdom of retaining them, on such grounds, may well be questioned; but since they *were thus* retained, and not from a conviction of their justice and necessity, and with the intention of having them enforced, we submit to your consideration that it is not fit you should endeavor to enforce them especially since, in the case of the canals, which are under her immediate control and supervision, the State does not see fit to observe or profess to observe these Sunday laws.

It is true that there is a special provision made in the "Metropolitan Police Act" for the closing of all *places where liquors are sold on Sunday. But this* provision has not been enforced; thus far it has been a dead letter law. We suppose you have adjudged that the reasons for allowing it to remain so long unenforced were good and sufficient, and we hope that *in view of the facts and considerations* presented by the Remonstrants, you will conclude to continue the wise policy you have so long pursued, so far as the enforcement of the clause concerning the sale of liquors on Sunday is concerned. The Memorialists disapprove and ask you to change your past course in this respect; we approve and desire you not to alter it.

The statement that the burdens of taxation have been greatly increased by intemperance, (on which the memorialists dwell at such length,) we do not deny, we assert it; and we believe it to be your bounden duty to adopt all proper and lawful measures to suppress intemperance, and the vice and crime to which it leads, on every day of the week, and not on the first day of it alone. The memorialists demand that you should adopt and enforce special measures to secure this end on Sunday, by way of restricting, as they propose to do many more, the sanctities of the Lord's day, as, in their conception, infringed upon. Against such action on your part, we *earnestly protest.* By it, you would be limiting yourselves to sectarian objects and forgetful your duties of office, which require you, as State Officers, above all things to support the *Constitution.*

Some of the Remonstrants passing in the very respectable, though not large demonstration of sympathy on Sunday Baptists—a demonstration which embraced its most estimable members quite a number of our most valuable citizens, represented in your own Board in the person of your worthy President. Those regarding the Seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the only true Sabbath, desire, and think it their right to expect, that you will protect them the same protection from the riot and disorder which intemperance, vice, and crime create, *on the day which is their Sabbath*, which those who observe the first day of the week as Sabbath have on theirs.

Others of the remonstrants are Jews, of whom there are some 50,000 in New-York City alone, including not a few of our very best citizens. These also observe, as their Sabbath, the Seventh day (which was designated by their great law-giver, Moses,) and not the first of the week; and they will regard it a great *wrong and injustice done to them and their faith*, if you shall be persuaded to make invidious distinctions in favor of another Sabbath; or to carry into effect those distinctions which *others have made, in defi*ance of the Constitution.

Others, still, of the *Remonstrants are Germans by* birth, of whom it is believed there are about 60,000 within the limits of this Police District. These are mainly immigrants from the Continent of Europe, where, in accordance with the instructions of Luther and the other great Protestant Reformers of that land, the first day of the week is regarded, not as a Sabbath—for that institution they have been taught and believe is abolished with circumcision and other Mosaic institutions—but as a Christian festival of human appointment like Thanksgiving and Christmas, to be devoted in part to festivity and social recreation, meeting in the open air, or in commodious halls and saloons, with their families, on Sunday afternoon and evening, for that purpose, according to the *custom of their Fader-land. This cherished custom and* long habit of the Germans, we perceive from the document of the Memorialists, they desire you to break up and suppress; counting, as they do, every beer-hall a "grass shop" every ball-alley or billiard saloon a "*gambling place*," and the simplest dialogues and colloquies with which they entertain themselves, the germs of "evil communications" which they desire you to instruct your officers to close up and prevent on the first day of the week. Some of these German-*Americans have already been arrested and fined for* innocently amusing themselves on Sunday. Against such proscription and persecution we protest. Our German fellow-citizens, though fond of their beer and cheerful amusements, are, as a class, intelligent, orderly and frugal, and not a drunken, dissipated or improvident people; nor do they, as the Memorialists proceed to represent, "look in respect for the laws and institutions of this their adopted land." On the contrary, they honor those institutions, *so far as they are those of liberty and equality*, (as to a great extent, happily, they are,) and they rejoice *in nothing more* than in the *guarantees of the* Constitution, that there *shall* be no discrimination shown by the civil government in favor of any religious views over their own—in favor of the *Puritan* and Presbyterian doctrine and practice of Sunday *over the Lutheran view and observance of that day.* Through the unscrupulous efforts of religious partizans and bigots, statute laws and civil ordinances have been, and may be, enacted to that effect; but being unconstitutional, they are, one and all, null and void.

Not a few of the remonstrants are of New-England *parentage, and we have learned that when our Pil*grim Fathers fled from civil and religious tyranny in the mother country, they found a place of refuge among the Dutch, on the Continent of Europe, where they could worship God, as their Sovereign decreed, and "*sweetly and quietly*" *enjoy their spiritual liberties*; and although they would not bring the Dutch to observe Sunday otherwise than as a festival day, yet did the Dutch not interfere in the least with their observing the day as they saw fit, so long as they abstained from vice and crime. And when, now, after a lapse of two hundred years, emigrants from that *land seek among us a home and liberty*, we are determined that, so far as lies in our power, they shall be "sweetly and quietly" enjoy their freedom of observing Sunday according to their religious faith and national customs. Not to allow them this, would be outrageous—returning evil for good—treachery for hospitality.

With regard to the Germans, we desire you to bear in mind the recent verdict of a Brooklyn jury, founded on a large amount of evidence and chemical analysis, that the lager bier which is the customary beverage of Germans, and which in the document of the Memorialists is reckoned among the "poisons" is "an unintoxicating beverage," and, still further, we would remind you of the testimony of many of our strongest friends of temperance, that the introduction and use of *light wines and mild beer*—especially when *indulged* in, as is the German custom, on Sunday, in connection with cheerful and exhilirating amusements—operate to *diminish*, and not to increase, drunkenness and vice. No less a person than Thomas Jefferson has left on record, in *his* published letters, *his* testimony in favor of this plan of diminishing drunkenness; and Bayard Taylor, James Brooks, and others of our well-known and reliable fellow-citizens who have traveled on the Continent of Europe, testify to the same happy effect as resulting there from the use of beer and wine.

In Scotland, on the other hand, where the strict Puritan view of Sunday most prevails, and where a Sunday liquor law, called the "*Forbes McKenzie act*," has been for several years past in force, the statistics of drunkenness and vice are *appalling*, and the complaints of the evil working of this act *have at last become so frequent* and loud, that Parliament has ordered a "Royal Commission" to visit Scotland and investigate the practical workings and effects of the law, in order that *it* they shall be found as represented, the act may be *forthwith* repealed. In reporting on this instituted such investigation, Lord Melgund said that so far as he could learn—and he had received information from the most impartial and reliable parties in Scotland—it was "doubtful" whether the drunkenness for which *that people* are noted had been "*at all decreased*" by the "Forbes Mackenzie Act," while the "collateral evils that could be traced to it" were "*undoubted and undeniable.*" In Glasgow, the official returns for 1857, he said, showed "*an actual increase of convictions for crime*," and *of cases marked* "drunk and disorderly."

And it is this very disgraceful "Forbes McKenzie Act," which the New-York Sabbath Committee covet so much, and desire you, by your vigorous action, so far as possible, to supply the place of.

We remonstrate, gentlemen, against your doing so, *being fully convinced that the attempt would not only* prove abortive in the end, but would, in this free and liberty-loving land, be attended with consequences even more disastrous than under the monarchical Government of Great Britain. The destruction of property, and even of life, has, as you know, already resulted here, from persistent attempts to enforce such arbitrary and tyrannical regulations; and we earnestly deprecate all further attempts of the sort, as certain to result in further acts of *violent* resistance, and other scenes of bloodshed. The prevention of actual vice and crimes, the closing of disorderly houses, and places of riotous, drunken debauch, putting a stop to the manufacture and sale of the vilest and most poisonous adulterations under the name and guise of healthful beverages; or of liquors, the properties of which, when genuine, are well known, and therefore at least comparatively harmless; these things surely come within your province, and it is the wish of all good citizens that you should not neglect to accomplish them. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of such drunken disorderly houses within your District, where the vilest and falsest liquors are daily sold, and which you might at once close and keep closed.

Again we respectfully suggest that, in this matter, as a Police Department, appointed by the State, you have no more to do with the principles of the Decalogue of Moses, upon the recognition of which the memorialists have the assurance to inform you that "the prosperity and perpetuity of our free institutions depend," than you have with the principles of the Alcoran of Mahomet, or the Shasters of the Hindoo Brahmins. This is not, in its government, a Jewish nation, nor a Greek; it is not Christian nor Mahommedan. Its broad banner bears a welcome to men of every clime, and of every faith, and its blood-cemented foundations have engraved upon them, in indefaceable characters, the charter and bond of *perfect religious freedom* and equality, for all. "Wherever manifestation of repugnance." And this is none the less true, for that certain narrow and crumbling Puritanic superstitions, which were imported and cherished here before we attained our freedom, have been thrust, or endeavored to be thrust, by partizan and sectarian hands, upon this corner-stone of the Constitution, with the vain hope that there incongruous and monstrous as such a union is) they would be suffered to remain, and in the end, be firmly established. We strongly desire that you should do nothing to perpetuate or confirm them there, but leave them to their swiftly approaching doom. In closing we desire to call your attention to the accompanying copy of a memorial addressed recently by the "Seventh Day Baptists of "this State to our Legislature, protesting against the endeavor of the State to enforce the observance of any particular day of the week as Sabbath; as also to accompanying extracts from a copy of the "*Sabbath Recorder*," the organ of the "Seventh Day Baptists" in this City and State, published under date of June 9, and expressing the views and feelings, not only of the editor, who is one of the oldest clergymen of this City, but, generally, the views of that denomination on this matter of enforcing the Sunday laws.

Finally, we ask you to consider the following Judicial opinions of Chief Justice Terry, of the Supreme Court of California, and of Judge Black, now United States Attorney General, with reference to the constitutionality of Sunday laws in this land.

Chief Justice Terry, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Newman, carried up on appeal, as a test case, said:

"The Legislature has no power to enforce upon the citizen a compulsory cessation from his ordinary lawful and peaceful occupations for one day in the week. At will might the Legislature fix the days and the hours for work by an unbending rule. Whenever such attempts are made, the law making power *over its legitimate sphere*, and its enactments are and the compulsory laws of its enactors an invasion of the personal liberty, of the natural rights of the citizen, which are guaranteed by the fundamental law."—*The Constitution.*

Judge Black, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Johnson, said:

"Those among us who believe that the institution of the Jewish Sabbath has been superseded by the Christian system, and changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, have a right to propagate their doctrine by their own example of an upright walk and conversation in life, and by exhortation to those who differ from them. They must not bring their arguments from Revelation, though, and not from the Statute book. Religious truth gains no force except that of its natural freedom. The necessity of pleading on oath in a hollowed is not more palpable than that of sheltering Christianity under legal enactments."

On motion of Mr. Bowne the papers were referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. Judge Ulshoeffer and Mr. Sutherland are the Committee.

No further movement will be made to suppress the sale of liquor on the Sabbath until the Committee report, and in case the existing laws are declared inoperative, matters will remain as they are until other laws are enacted. The Board then adjourned.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Particulars of the Terrible Accident on the Southern Michigan Railroad.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED—STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

Full particulars of the accident on the Southern *Michigan Railroad* are given by the Chicago *Press* and Tribune. The number of persons killed, so far as *known, was forty.* Some fifty passengers were injured. Among them were several persons from this *State.*

The following is a corrected list:

Killed.—The engineer and fireman, both named Chulp, of Laporte, were killed; Hartsell, of Toledo, expressman, and Babbington, baggage-master, were also killed, in the baggage-car. C. W. Smith, road-master, killed. Mrs. E. P. Gillett and child, Stone Mills, N. Y., dead. *J. McCarthy, of Hainesville, Ill.*; Mary Curran and Mr. Wadworth, of Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Sawyer, from Chicago; a man unknown, with W. S. E. S. on his right arm; Mr. McNeily, of Fond du Lac County, Wis.; Richard Muldaney, of Calumet, Ind.; *Mr. Streeter, of Sparta, Wis.*; Henry Fischinger, of Reading, Penn.; E. P. McCullough, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; two boys named Thirwell. Seventeen are so disfigured that it is impossible to identify them.

Missing.—W. H. Gillett, Cortland, N. Y.

Mortally Injured.—Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.; John D. Wire and Patrick Quinn, of Ainsworth, Ill.; E. C. Smith, a banker of Wall-street, New-York; and another, a Mr. Wadsworth, of Adrian.

Injured.—The wounded are Fred. Miller, Holmesville, Ind.; E. M. Knapp, Hudson, Wis.; Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; J. K. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Charles Sherman, Boston; Augustus White, Holmesville, Ind.; Wm. Flannery, P. Myer, P. Quinn, C. Anderson, V. R. Anderson, all of Ainsworth, Ill.; A. D. Pier, Chicago; E. P. Rhodes, Cleveland; *Miss A. Moore, Freeport*; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jurry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Jackson and Miss C. M. Rider, Waukesha, Wis.; Oscar Wampole, Rockford, Ill.; Wadsworth, father and son, Adrian; G. Bennett, Adrian; Thos. Mishan, Michigan City, train boy, dead; *M. H. Regan, wife and daughter*, Rockford, Ill., lady badly hurt, daughter not yet found; *S. C. Rose, Coldwater*, slightly injured; Jesse Dyking, Louisville, Warren County, Penn., slightly; W. J. Rose, Charleston, Va., slightly; C. Yard and wife, Otsego County, N. Y., slightly; A. Van Syckle and wife and four children, Warren County, Ohio, badly, and one child badly hurt; Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur County, Iowa, badly hurt; W. H. Weller, Milwaukee, slightly; B. O'Brien, Chicago, slightly; W. N. Connell, slightly; Mary Coats, Youngstown, Ohio, slightly; Olmstead, leg broken; Miss D. A. Porter, Hudson, Mich., slightly.

Not Injured.—Lewis Heller, Strasburg, Penn.; John Heck, Rome, Jones County, Iowa; E. W. Tait, Susquehanna Depot; J. K. Gardner, Chicago; Henry Crease, Philadelphia; M. White, Detroit, Ill.; S. Arnold, brother of the wounded Arnold; Calvin Hagar, Milwaukee.

The cause of the disaster is stated as follows:

At the spot where the disaster happened a small stream or 'branch' is crossed by the road, on an embankment twenty-five to thirty feet in height. Here, for the passage of the water, is a good stone culvert, which has heretofore proved of sufficient capacity to carry through all that descended the creek. In the afternoon and evening before the accident, that locality was visited by a rain storm of extraordinary severity. The water fell in torrents, raising all the smaller streams, after the lapse of a few hours, to an unprecedented height. It is supposed that the drift-wood carried down by the little 'branch' of which we speak, accumulated on the upper side of the culvert and caused an obstruction that every chip, leaf and floating limb made more serious, until the passage of the water was almost entirely stopped. The water thus dammed up attacked the embankment which is of sandy loam—more sand than loam—and soon dissolved it and carried it off, or made it so soft and yielding that as soon as the weight of the train came upon it it gave way.

Formerly trussel-work occupied the place of the culvert and embankment; but it was removed for a more permanent structure, which was supposed to be equal to the purpose for which it was made. The culvert has been built several years, and up to this time no one doubted its sufficiency.

STATEMENT OF CONDUCTOR GREGG.

I was seated in the forepart of the first passenger car at about 12 o'clock on Monday night, when suddenly I heard a crashing in the car, as if the car was trembling and shaking, then I felt the car was plunging, *when I got upon my feet to see what was the* matter, and I tried to reach the centre of the car, but not being able, as I felt my foothold slipping from beneath me, I commenced climbing to the roof, and succeeded in getting a hold. The roof was much broken away by this time, and I got through it to the top, where I kept hold until I could breathe. I then commenced climbing up, and reached the bank. I saw a number of others clambering up out of the cars, and there were several persons assisting the women, *who had been injured. I saw some laborers whom I* ordered to light bonfires on the track up and down the road. Of the speed of the train I took no particular notice. I do not think it was running at full speed, as we had just passed over a big bridge, where we usually slack up, and had not got under full headway yet. Several of the passengers in the car escaped, but I cannot remember their names, or the names of any others, although I knew some of their faces. Mr. Davis Evanson, I think, was in the car with me, whether he escaped or not I cannot say. I should judge there were some 150 persons in the train. I could not tell, as I had not taken up my checks of the second class

VESSELS TO GO A-SUMMERING.

Where They Will Go and Who Will Go in Them.

Quite a number of vessels will leave this port to-day for the Summer season, and many more will follow during the week. Some of them will go to Europe, others to Boston, Portland, Newport, Fall River, Stonington, Providence, Long Branch, Cape May, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, and other places of resort. Many of the vessels will be crowded with passengers, and others will have but few. Some will be gone for a month, others for a week, and others for a day. Some will go to stay, others to return. Some will go to enjoy themselves, others to attend to business. Some will go to spend money, others to make it. Some will go to see, others to be seen. Some will go to eat, others to be eaten. Some will go to drink, others to be drunk. Some will go to sleep, others to be awake. Some will go to dance, others to be danced. Some will go to sing, others to be sung. Some will go to laugh, others to be laughed at. Some will go to cry, others to be cried for. Some will go to fight, others to be fought with. Some will go to love, others to be loved. Some will go to hate, others to be hated. Some will go to kiss, others to be kissed. Some will go to scold, others to be scolded. Some will go to marry, others to be married. Some will go to bury, others to be buried. Some will go to ruin, others to be ruined. Some will go to save, others to be saved. Some will go to curse, others to be cursed. Some will go to bless, others to be blessed. Some will go to whip, others to be whipped. Some will go to hang, others to be hanged. Some will go to drown, others to be drowned. Some will go to shoot, others to be shot. Some will go to kill, others to be killed. Some will go to die, others to be died. Some will go to live, others to be lived. Some will go to sleep, others to be slept. Some will go to wake, others to be waked. Some will go to rise, others to be risen. Some will go to set, others to be set. Some will go to run, others to be run. Some will go to walk, others to be walked. Some will go to ride, others to be ridden. Some will go to write, others to be written. Some will go to read, others to be read. Some will go to speak, others to be spoken. Some will go to hear, others to be heard. Some will go to see, others to be seen. Some will go to eat, others to be eaten. Some will go to drink, others to be drunk

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY & 1869.

TERMS BY MAIL FOR CALIFORNIA.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Nicaraguan Transit.

Washington politicians, intriguing at steamship offices, and speculators in railroad stocks, are all agog at the prospect of a new Nicaragua Canal Company. Of course, it is not to be the old Company, with its bankrupt organization, its worthless stock, its Accessory Transit Company, and its Vanderbilt litigation. It is to be a new Company, with new men, new money, new stock, new plans, new everything. Nothing old is to be allowed to appear about it, but its name. Even that is to be changed, if we understand the programme aright. The Old Company is to be wound up, and a New Company is to be created. The Old Company is to be left to its fate, and the New Company is to be left to its fortune. The Old Company is to be left to its debts, and the New Company is to be left to its profits. The Old Company is to be left to its enemies, and the New Company is to be left to its friends. The Old Company is to be left to its past, and the New Company is to be left to its future. The Old Company is to be left to its dead men, and the New Company is to be left to its living men. The Old Company is to be left to its old ships, and the New Company is to be left to its new ships. The Old Company is to be left to its old stock, and the New Company is to be left to its new stock. The Old Company is to be left to its old bonds, and the New Company is to be left to its new bonds. The Old Company is to be left to its old mortgages, and the New Company is to be left to its new mortgages. The Old Company is to be left to its old debts, and the New Company is to be left to its new debts. The Old Company is to be left to its old creditors, and the New Company is to be left to its new creditors. The Old Company is to be left to its old everything, and the New Company is to be left to its new everything. Everything is to be left behind, and everything is to be taken up anew. Everything is to be left to the past, and everything is to be taken to the future. Everything is to be left to the dead, and everything is to be taken to the living. Everything is to be left to the old, and everything is to be taken to the new. Everything is to be left to the old, and everything is to be taken to the new. Everything is to be left to the old, and everything is to be taken to the new

AUCTION SALES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REMOVALS.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

MATRIMONIAL.

FARMS.

CHESS.

Sr. George's against Newark.

This match commenced yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the St. George's taking the first innings. Many of the gentlemen scored well, and in the first innings the St. George's numbered 90 runs, when the Newarks took the bat, and beat the St. George's first innings by 9 runs, 38 of which Mr. TAYLOR had the good fortune to score from his own bat. In the second innings another good score was made by the St. George's Eleven before they relinquished the bat to the Newarks, the latter having 61 runs to make to win the game. This was accomplished with apparent ease, they having four men to send to the score. The game was well played throughout, and was witnessed by a number of persons. We give below

THE SCORE.

ST. GEORGE'S.			
T. Taylor, run out	38		
W. Taylor, b. Gifford	0		
Wyckoff, c. Gifford, b. Hedges	0		
Collins, b. Hedges	0		
Cozens, b. Hedges	0		
Gifford, c. Taylor, b. Hedges	0		
Hedges, c. Taylor, b. Wyckoff	0		
Wilson, c. Taylor, b. Wyckoff	0		
Wyckoff, c. Taylor, b. Wyckoff	0		
Cozens, b. Hedges	0		
Van Austen, b. Gifford	0		
Byes	4		
Total	42		

NEWARK.			
Taylor, run out	0		
Gifford, b. Taylor	0		
Hedges, b. Taylor	0		
Wyckoff, b. Taylor	0		
Collins, b. Taylor	0		
Cozens, b. Taylor	0		
Wilson, b. Taylor	0		
Van Austen, b. Taylor	0		
Van Winkle, b. Taylor	0		
Van Winkle, not out	1		
Byes, 1; leg byes, 0; wides, 0	1		
Total	2		

The following is the score:

PERHAM OTES.

Perham Club	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Oriental Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Perham—C. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.
Oriental—Jos. Bedford Club, W. Jessup, of Bedford Club; Fenton Club, W. H. Anderton, of Putnam Club.

BASE BALL.

Base Ball Match—The Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the Gotham Club, of New-York, played a match game of Base Ball yesterday afternoon, on the Hoboken ground, at three o'clock, for the championship of the United States, and a purse of $100. The game was played in the presence of about 2,000 persons, and was won by the Excelsior Club, by a score of 21 to 11. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR CLUB.											
Excelsior Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Gotham Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Excelsior—Jos. Leggett, of Putnam Club.
Gotham—Jos. Bedford Club, W. Jessup, of Bedford Club; Fenton Club, W. H. Anderton, of Putnam Club.

BASE BALL.

Excelsior Club vs. Putnam Club.—A first-rate match of Base Ball was played, yesterday, between the above clubs, on the Hoboken ground, at three o'clock, P. M. In the early part of the game the play of the Putnams was not as good as usual, but they made up for it in the latter part of the game. The Excelsior were first at the bat, and scored 21 runs, when their opponents went in, and scored 11 runs. Home runs were made by Bass and Knowlton. Two home runners were present, one hundred and fifty dollars changed hands.

Baseball Championship.

BASTERN'S Match Championship Elm Tree Base Ball Club, of Williamsburgh, and the Empire Club, of New-York.

Baseball Match.

MATCH BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND EXCELSIOR CLUBS.

Base Ball.—The match game of Base Ball between the Atlantic and Excelsior Clubs, for the championship of the United States, and a purse of $100, was played yesterday afternoon, on the Hoboken ground, at three o'clock, in the presence of about 2,000 persons. The game was won by the Excelsior Club, by a score of 21 to 11. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR CLUB.											
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Gotham Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Excelsior—Jos. Leggett, of Putnam Club.
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